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SUBJECT: UNITED KINGDOM: 2001 ANNUAL TERRORISM REPORT

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11. POST HAS KEYED ITS RESPONSES TO REFTEL PARAGRAPHS.

A) DESCRIBE SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS TAKEN TO SUPPORT THE ANTI-TERRORISM COALITION, PARTICULARLY IN ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST AL-QAEDA AND THE TALIBAN.

THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS AN EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG RECORD OF ACTIONS TO COUNTER THE TERRORIST THREAT POSED BY AL-QAEDA AND THE TALIBAN. HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT RESPONDED IMMEDIATELY TO THE EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11 BY WORKING WITH THE U.S. TO BUILD THE GLOBAL ANTI-TERRORISM COALITION. IT JOINED THE U.S. IN VOTING IN THE UNSC IN DECEMBER 2000 FOR SANCTIONS TO BE IMPOSED ON THE TALIBAN. THE UK ALSO STRONGLY SUPPORTED NATO'S INVOKING OF ARTICLE 5, THE MUTUAL DEFENSE CLAUSE, OF THE NATO TREATY AS WELL AS UNSC RESOLUTION 1133. PRIME MINISTER BLAIR USED EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO CONVINCE GOVERNMENTS TO JOIN THE COALITION AND, BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 19 AND DECEMBER 13, VISITED CLOSE TO 20 COUNTRIES, AND HOSTED NUMEROUS LEADERS IN LONDON, TO BUILD SUPPORT FOR THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM.

THE MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF HMG HAVE GIVEN UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT TO ACTION TAKEN AGAINST AL-QAEDA AND THE TALIBAN.

UK LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDED IMMEDIATELY TO SEPTEMBER 11 TO ESTABLISH A CENTRAL POINT OF CONTACT TO ENSURE SEAMLESS COOPERATION BETWEEN NUMEROUS UK AND U.S. INVESTIGATORY EFFORTS IN CONNECTION WITH AL-QAEDA AND THE TALIBAN.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTED BLANKET OVERFLIGHT CLEARANCE FOR U.S. AIRCRAFT AND PROVIDED CRITICAL AIR, NAVAL AND GROUND ASSETS AND FACILITIES IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM. IT HAS ALSO PLAYED THE LEADERSHIP ROLE IN ORGANIZING THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE UK TREASURY HAD BEGUN TO FREEZE TERRORISTS' ASSETS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 11 AND RESPONDED QUICKLY AND POSITIVELY TO U.S. REQUESTS RELATED TO E.O. 13224 TO FREEZE TALIBAN AND AL-QAEDA FINANCES. TO DATE, HMG HAS FROZEN \$100 MILLION IN TERRORIST ASSETS.

THE GOVERNMENT PASSED NEW ANTI-TERRORISM LEGISLATION IN MID-DECEMBER THAT BOLSTERS BRITAIN'S ABILITY TO DEAL WITH TERRORIST THREATS AND NETWORKS.

B) IF POSSIBLE, PROVIDE WELL DOCUMENTED AND UNCLASSIFIED CASE STUDIES OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS THWARTED, OR TERRORIST CELLS BROKEN UP DURING 2001.

UK LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN VERY AGGRESSIVE IN EFFORTS TO DISRUPT TERRORIST ACTIVITY. TEN INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY UK LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE LINKS TO TERRORISM.

ON JULY 3, UK LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARRESTED ABU DOHA, AN ALGERIAN, ON A PROVISIONAL ARREST WARRANT OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF DOHA'S BEING INDICTED IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ON TERRORISM CHARGES RELATED TO HIS INVOLVEMENT IN THE DECEMBER 1999 PLOT TO COMMIT A TERRORIST ATTACK IN THE UNITED STATES. DOHA IS KNOWN TO HAVE TIES TO USAMA BIN LADEN, AL-QAEDA AND ALGERIAN EXTREMISTS.

ON SEPTEMBER 25, UK LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DETAINED THREE

ALGERIANS, KAMEL DAOUDI, MOHAMED MEHDI MESLI, AND BAGHDAD MEZIANE, IN CONNECTION WITH A TERRORISM INVESTIGATION. DAOUDI WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DEPORTED TO FRANCE. MESLI AND MEZIANE HAVE BEEN CHARGED IN THE UK WITH CRIMINAL OFFENSES UNDER THE UK POLICE AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT (PACE).

ON OCTOBER 29, UK LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS CHARGED YASSER AL-SIRRI WITH CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER (UNDER THE PACE) AND INVITING SUPPORT FOR A PROSCRIBED ORGANIZATION (UNDER THE TERRORISM ACT OF 2000). THE CHARGES STEM FROM AL-SIRRI'S ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF AFGHAN NORTHERN ALLIANCE LEADER AHMAD SHAH MASSOUD ON SEPTEMBER 9.

UK SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS HAVE ALSO INTERVENED TO THWART NUMEROUS TERRORIST ATTACKS BY REPUBLICAN AND LOYALIST DISSIDENT PARAMILITARY GROUPS IN NORTHERN IRELAND WHICH HAVE REFUSED TO JOIN THE NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE PROCESS AND CONTINUE TO BE INVOLVED IN TERRORISM. THE GOVERNMENT MOVED DECISIVELY TO DISRUPT THE ACTIVITIES OF THESE GROUPS. A FORMAL REQUEST FROM THE BRITISH AND IRISH GOVERNMENTS RESULTED IN THE U.S.G. DESIGNATING THE REAL IRA AS A FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "SPECIFIED" TWO LOYALIST PARAMILITARIES.

C) DESCRIBE JUDICIAL SYSTEM REACTION TO ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND/OR SIGNIFICANT ACTS OF DOMESTIC TERRORISM DURING 2001, INCLUDING ANY PROSECUTIONS RELATING TO TERRORISM, TO INCLUDE ACTIONS RELATED TO ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST OR AFFECTING U.S. CITIZENS OR FACILITIES.

A CLOSELY COORDINATED U.S.-UK EFFORT TO BRING TO JUSTICE TWO LIBYANS CHARGED WITH THE 1988 PAN AM 103 LOCKERBIE BOMBING RESULTED IN A TRIAL IN A SCOTTISH COURT SITTING IN THE NETHERLANDS. THE TRIAL CONCLUDED WITH ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY. AN APPEAL IS IN PROGRESS.

UK LEGAL PROCEEDINGS CONTINUE AGAINST TWELVE INDIVIDUALS CHARGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HIJACKING TO THE UK OF AN AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINER IN FEBRUARY 2000. CHARGES INCLUDE HIJACKING, FALSE IMPRISONMENT, POSSESSION OF A FIREARM WITH INTENT TO CAUSE FEAR OF VIOLENCE, AND POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES.

HMG CONTINUED ITS INVESTIGATIONS OF TERRORIST MURDERS RELATING TO THE TROUBLES IN NORTHERN IRELAND. KEY CASES INCLUDE THE 1998 BOMBING IN OMAGH, LINKED TO THE REAL IRA, WHICH KILLED 29 PERSONS; THE 1999 MURDER OF DEFENSE LAWYER ROSEMARY NELSON; AND THE MURDERS OF PAT FINUCANE AND ROBERT HAMILL. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS CONTINUE TO APPEAL FOR WITNESSES TO COME FORWARD WITH EVIDENCE THAT COULD BE USED IN COURT TO PROSECUTE SUSPECTS.

THE UK GOVERNMENT ALSO PRESSES OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO PROSECUTE SUSPECTED TERRORISTS. IT CONTINUES TO PURSUE THE CASES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CITIZENS MURDERED IN YEMEN IN 1998 AND THE MURDER OF BRITISH CITIZENS IN UGANDA IN 1999. IT IS WORKING WITH GREEK OFFICIALS TO BRING TO JUSTICE THOSE AFFILIATED WITH NOVEMBER 17, THE ORGANIZATION THAT HAS CLAIMED CREDIT FOR THE JUNE 2000 TERRORIST MURDER OF UK MILITARY ATTACHE BRIGADIER SAUNDERS. BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE WORKING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF YEMEN TO HOLD ACCOUNTABLE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OCTOBER 2000 ATTACK ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY THERE, AS WELL AS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA RELATIVE TO THE ATTACKS AND MURDER OF BRITISH CITIZENS IN THAT COUNTRY.

D) DID THE UK EXTRADITE OR REQUEST THE EXTRADITION OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS FOR PROSECUTION DURING THE YEAR? HOW DID THE UK RESPOND TO U.S. REQUESTS FOR EXTRADITION OR ASSISTANCE IN TERRORIST CASES?

EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE UK IS GOVERNED BY A BILATERAL EXTRADITION TREATY WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 21, 1977, AND BY THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY, WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE ON DECEMBER 23, 1986. THE UK IS CURRENTLY ASSISTING IN U.S. EXTRADITION REQUESTS OF FOUR INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY DETAINED IN THE UK AND CHARGED BY THE U.S. IN CONNECTION WITH TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE U.S. OR AGAINST U.S.

CITIZENS.

KHALID AL FAWWAZ, ADEL MOHAMMED, ABOUL ALMAGID ABDUL BARY, AND IBRAHIM HUSSEIN ABDELHADI EIDAROUS ARE WANTED IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK FOR THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE BOMBING OF THE U.S. EMBASSIES IN EAST AFRICA. ON DECEMBER 17, THE HOUSE OF LORDS REJECTED THEIR APPEAL, BUT, UNDER UK LAW, THE DEFENDANTS HAVE ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO APPEAL. ABU DOHA, AN ALGERIAN NATIONAL, WAS ARRESTED IN LONDON ON JULY 3, 2001 BASED ON A PROVISIONAL ARREST REQUEST SUBMITTED BY THE U.S. RELATING TO HIS ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT IN THE MILLENNIUM BOMBING CASE. HE IS CURRENTLY INCARCERATED AWAITING EXTRADITION.

E) DESCRIBE, IF ANY, SIGNIFICANT IMPEDIMENTS TO PROSECUTION AND/OR EXTRADITION OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS.

IT IS THE POLICY TO THE UK GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE AND/OR EXTRADITE SUSPECTED TERRORISTS. THE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS THIS POLICY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF UK LAW, THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE 1951 CONVENTION ON REFUGEES, AND UK ASYLUM LAWS. SATISFYING THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS CAN BE TIME-CONSUMING. ONE HURDLE IS THAT THE UK LAW REQUIRES PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AN EXTRADITION REQUEST. THE 1986 BILATERAL U.S.-UK SUPPLEMENTAL EXTRADITION TREATY IMPOSES ADDITIONAL BURDENS ON EXTRADITION FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES. ARTICLE 3(A) PROVIDES THAT THE FUGITIVE MAY DEFEAT EXTRADITION IF HE PROVES TO THE COURT, BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE, THAT HIS EXTRADITION IS SOUGHT IN ORDER TO PUNISH HIM ON ACCOUNT OF HIS RACE, RELIGION, NATIONALITY OR POLITICAL OPINION, OR THAT IF SURRENDERED, HE WOULD BE PREJUDICED AT HIS TRIAL OR PUNISHED, DETAINED, OR RESTRICTED IN HIS PERSONAL LIBERTY ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE SAME REASONS. ARTICLE 3(B) ALSO AUTHORIZES APPEAL FROM THE COURT'S FINDING, A SIGNIFICANT DEPARTURE FROM GENERAL U.S. EXTRADITION PRACTICE AND A PROVISION THAT INCREASES THE TIME REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL EXTRADITION.

UK LAW DOES NOT ALLOW FOR INDIVIDUALS TO BE EXTRADITED IF THEY WOULD FACE THE DEATH PENALTY AS A RESULT OF THE ENSUING PROSECUTION. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN WILLING TO EXTRADITE INDIVIDUALS IF IT RECEIVES ASSURANCES THAT THE DEATH PENALTY WOULD BE WAIVED IN THE PARTICULAR CASE.

THE HOME SECRETARY HAS GIVEN PRIORITY TO REVISING THE UK'S LAW GOVERNING EXTRADITION IN ORDER TO STREAMLINE THE EXTRADITION PROCESS. IN ORDER FOR THE U.S. TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW LEGISLATION, IT WILL HAVE TO NEGOTIATE A NEW BILATERAL EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UK. BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEGUN TOWARD THIS END.

F) DISCUSS BRITISH RESPONSES, OTHER THAN PROSECUTION, TO INCLUDE PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OR OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCIES FOLLOWING A TERRORIST INCIDENT (IN OR OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY) AND EFFORTS BY HOST GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE TERRORIST INCIDENTS OR TO ASSIST WITH INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS.

FOLLOWING THE SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, HMG IMMEDIATELY LAUNCHED A SUSTAINED PUBLIC AFFAIRS EFFORT TO HIGHLIGHT THE GLOBAL NATURE OF THE THREAT POSED BY THE AL-QAEDA NETWORK, TO EMPHASIZE THE UK'S CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE U.S., AND TO DEMONSTRATE THE UK'S COMMITMENT TO THE COALITION EFFORT IN AFGHANISTAN. NOTABLE PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER BLAIR INCLUDED HIS OCTOBER 2 SPEECH TO THE LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE, HIS NOVEMBER 14 STATEMENT TO PARLIAMENT, AND DURING HIS DECEMBER 11 JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY POWELL IN LONDON. FOREIGN SECRETARY STRAW, HOME SECRETARY BLUNKETT AND OTHER SENIOR BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE ALSO MADE FREQUENT SUPPORTIVE STATEMENTS.

HMG ALSO MOVED QUICKLY TO ESTABLISH WITH THE U.S. JOINT COALITION INFORMATION CENTERS (CICS) IN LONDON, WASHINGTON AND ISLAMABAD AS PART OF A COORDINATED EFFORT TO BUILD INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST AL-QAEDA AND THE LARGER WAR AGAINST TERRORISM. U.S., BRITISH, AND OTHER COALITION OFFICIALS WORK TOGETHER IN THE CENTERS.

THE UK ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNS IN INTERNATIONAL FORA, INCLUDING THE EU, G8 AND UN, FOR COORDINATED GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TERRORIST THREAT.

THE UK PRESSES GOVERNMENTS TO RESPOND AGGRESSIVELY TO TERRORIST INCIDENTS AND THREATS. HMG CONSULTS WITH AND PROVIDES ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE PREPARED TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO FIGHT TERRORISM.

G) DESCRIBE MAJOR COUNTER-TERRORISM EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN IN 2001 BY THE UK, INCLUDING STEPS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA.

CONSISTENT WITH THE UK'S TERRORISM BILL OF 2000, WHICH WIDENED THE DEFINITION OF TERRORISM TO INCLUDE INTERNATIONAL AS WELL AS DOMESTIC ACTIONS, THE GOVERNMENT ADDED 22 INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS TO ITS LIST OF "PROSCRIBED" ORGANIZATIONS IN FEBRUARY 2001. THE LIST INCLUDES AL-QAEDA. IT IS A CRIME TO BE A MEMBER OF OR TO SUPPORT AN ORGANIZATION ON THE PROSCRIBED LIST.

PARTLY IN RESPONSE TO EVIDENCE THAT SOME OF THE TERRORISTS CONNECTED TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS HAD LIVED IN OR HAD CONNECTIONS TO THE UK, HMG INTRODUCED NEW LEGISLATION IN ORDER TO EXPAND FURTHER ITS AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH TERRORIST THREATS, AND ON DECEMBER 14 THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY BILL BECAME LAW.

THE LAW GAVE THE GOVERNMENT THE POWER TO DETAIN INDEFINITELY WITHOUT TRIAL FOREIGN NATIONALS SUSPECTED OF TERRORISM WHO CANNOT BE DEPORTED BECAUSE OF RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS ACT. IT GIVES POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICES, INCLUDING FOREIGN AGENCIES, THE POWER TO ASK PUBLIC BODIES, INCLUDING HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS AND TAX AUTHORITIES, TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION RELATING TO TERRORISM. IT ALLOWS FOR ASSETS OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS TO BE FROZEN AT THE START OF AN INVESTIGATION RATHER THAN AFTER A SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION. IT CRIMINALIZES THE AIDING OR ABETTING THE OVERSEAS USE OR DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMICAL, NUCLEAR OR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. AND IT REQUIRES TRANSPORT CARRIERS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION ABOUT PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND REQUIRES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO REPORT CASES WHERE THEY THINK THERE ARE REASONABLE GROUNDS TO SUSPECT TERRORIST FINANCING. THE ACT ALSO GIVES BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE AND MINISTRY OF DEFENSE POLICE EXPANDED POWERS AND AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH MATTERS CONNECTED TO TERRORISM OUTSIDE THEIR FORMER JURISDICTION.

THE UK HAS ENCOURAGED COORDINATION WITHIN THE EU ON COUNTER-TERRORISM INITIATIVES. THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS EU ADOPTION OF A LEGAL FRAMEWORK BY WHICH ALL MEMBER STATES ARE ABLE TO FREEZE THE ASSETS OF TERRORIST STATES, INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES AND WHICH IS THE BASIS FOR AN AGREED LIST OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS. THE NEW UK TERRORISM LEGISLATION PROVIDES THAT THE ANTICIPATED EU JUDICIAL AND POLICE LAW WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO UK LAW ON AN EXPEDITED BASIS.

THE BRITISH JOINED THE IRISH GOVERNMENT IN REQUESTING THAT THE U.S. ADD THE REAL IRA, WHICH HAS CLAIMED CREDIT FOR A NUMBER OF TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE UK OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS AND WHICH IS LINKED TO THE 1998 OMAGH BOMBING WHICH KILLED 29 PEOPLE, TO THE U.S. LIST OF FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

H) DESCRIBE ANY SIGNIFICANT UK SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, TERRORISTS, OR TERRORIST GROUPS. HMG HAS NOT PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, TERRORISTS, OR TERRORIST GROUPS. HMG CONSISTENTLY AND STRONGLY CONDEMNS ALL ACTS OF OR SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM.

I) HAS HMG MADE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF A TERRORIST-SUPPORTING COUNTRY ON A TERRORISM ISSUE? (THE SEVEN GOVERNMENTS DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE AS SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ARE CUBA, IRAN, IRAQ, LIBYA, NORTH KOREA, SYRIA, AND SUDAN.)

HMG HAS NOT MADE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF A TERRORIST-SUPPORTING COUNTRY ON A TERRORIST ISSUE, AND

CONSISTENTLY AND STRONGLY CONDEMNNS ALL ACTS OF OR SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM.

J) DESCRIBE ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES SINCE 2001, POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, IN THE UK'S ATTITUDE TOWARD TERRORISM, INTERNATIONAL OR DOMESTIC. WHAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS CHANGE?

THE UK HAS MAINTAINED ITS CONSISTENTLY STRONG STAND AGAINST ALL FORMS OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM THROUGHOUT 2001. THE TERRORISM BILL OF 2000, WHICH WIDENED THE DEFINITION OF TERRORISM TO INCLUDE INTERNATIONAL AS WELL AS DOMESTIC ACTIONS, SENSITIZED BRITISH ATTITUDES TO THE VULNERABILITY OF BRITAIN TO THE INTERNATIONAL THREAT. POST-SEPTEMBER 11, THE UK HAS FURTHER STIFFENED ITS RESOLVE AND PASSED NEW LEGISLATION TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

K) DESCRIBE U.S. COUNTER-TERRORISM EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES WITH THE UK, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, REQUESTS TO THE UK FOR SPECIFIC COOPERATION AND EFFORTS BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE UK TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORIST GROUPS DIRECTLY OR IN SUPPORT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES. DESCRIBE THE EXTENT OF THE UK'S COOPERATION WITH THOSE EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES, INCLUDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK HAS SATISFIED THE SPECIFIC REQUESTS.

HMG COOPERATES CLOSELY WITH THE U.S. AT ALL LEVELS ON COUNTERTERRORISM POLICY AND OPERATIONS, BOTH BILATERALLY AND THROUGH INTERNATIONAL FORA, INCLUDING THE G8 AND THE UN. THIS COOPERATION INCLUDES REGULAR INTENSIVE BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS ON POLICY AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES.

THIS COOPERATION EXTENDS TO THE CAMPAIGN TO FREEZE THE ASSETS OF AL-QAEDA-RELATED AND OTHER TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS. THE TERRORISM ACT OF 2000 MAKES IT ILLEGAL TO RAISE FUNDS OR PROVIDE MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR ORGANIZATIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROSCRIBED AS INTERNATIONAL OR DOMESTIC TERRORIST ENTITIES. IN ADDITION, HMG ACTED QUICKLY TO FREEZE ASSETS OF ALL BUT TWO OF THE TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS/INDIVIDUALS ON THE LISTS DEVELOPED BY THE UNITED STATES AT THE SAME TIME THE U.S. TOOK ACTION. IT HAS REQUESTED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TWO GROUPS ON A PARTICULAR LIST IN ORDER TO ENSURE THERE IS A BASIS FOR HMG FREEZING THEIR ASSETS.

L) PROVIDE INFORMATION ON:

--(I) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK IN 2001 COOPERATED OR IS COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN APPREHENDING, CONVICTING, AND PUNISHING THE INDIVIDUAL OR INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

UK AGENCIES PROVIDE U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH INVALUABLE SUPPORT IN ITS EFFORTS TO LOCATE AND APPREHEND INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST OR WHO REPRESENT THREATS TO U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS. THIS SUPPORT INCLUDES THE PROVISIONAL ARREST OF INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH CRIMES UNDER U.S. LAW AND THE WILLINGNESS TO DEPORT INDIVIDUALS FOR PROSECUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

--(II) THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK IN 2001 COOPERATED OR IS COOPERATING IN PREVENTING FURTHER ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

THE USG AND HMG SHARE INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE TERRORIST THREATS AND EVIDENCE RELATING TO INCIDENTS. THERE ARE ALSO REGULAR BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS, JOINT TRAINING PROGRAMS AND EXERCISES WHICH FURTHER STRENGTHEN JOINT READINESS.

BRITISH OFFICIALS RESPONDED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS TO INCREASE SECURITY FOR U.S. DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY FACILITIES IN THE UK. THE LONDON METROPOLITAN POLICE HAS WORKED CLOSELY WITH THE EMBASSY'S REGIONAL SECURITY OFFICER (RSO) TO ENHANCE SECURITY FOR BOTH OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL AMERICANS. EXTENSIVE SECURITY UPGRADES (ANTI-RAM BARRIERS, FENCING, INCREASED POLICE PRESENCE) TO THE EMBASSY AND CONSULATES HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED WITH THE

STRONG SUPPORT OF THE POLICE, FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, AND CITY COUNCILS. THE UK NATIONAL TERRORIST CRIME PREVENTION UNIT HAS CONDUCTED NUMEROUS SECURITY BRIEFINGS FOR U.S. COMPANIES OPERATING THROUGHOUT THE UK.

THE UK DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REGIONS RESPONDED TO SEPTEMBER 11 BY IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENTING ROBUST, HEIGHTENED SECURITY MEASURES AT ALL UK AIRPORTS AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES. IT ALSO ACTED QUICKLY TO MEET ALL FAA REQUESTS FOR EXTRA SECURITY MEASURES ON U.S. AND FOREIGN CARRIER FLIGHTS DEPARTING FOR THE U.S.

M) IF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS SOUGHT COOPERATION DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS IN THE PREVENTION OF AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS, DESCRIBE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK IN 2001 COOPERATED OR IS COOPERATING IN PREVENTING ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

UK LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY SERVICES WORK CLOSELY WITH U.S. OFFICIALS TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT PROACTIVE STEPS TO PREVENT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES. WHEN INVESTIGATIONS BY U.S. AUTHORITIES HAVE IDENTIFIED LINKS BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS/ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UK AND INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, WANTED, OR SUSPECTED OF INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST U.S. INTERESTS OR CITIZENS, THE UK GOVERNMENT HAS COOPERATED FULLY. THIS EFFORT INCLUDED INDIVIDUALS WITH CONNECTIONS TO THE BOMBINGS OF THE U.S. EMBASSIES IN KENYA AND TANZANIA, THE DECEMBER 1999 PLOT TO COMMIT A TERRORIST ATTACK AGAINST LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, THE ATTACK ON THE USS COLE, AND THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS ON NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON DC.

FARISH